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7590 Kenyon & Kenyon 1500 K Street, N.W. Suite 700 Washington, DC 20005-1257		07/11/2008	EXAMINER TRAN, QUOC A	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/892,633	TEMPLETON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Quoc A. Tran	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 April 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 14 April 2008 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This is a **Final** Rejection in response to Amendments/Remarks filed 04/14/2008.

Claims 1-18 are pending. Applicants have amended claims 1 and 16-18. Claims 3-4, 7-8, 10-11, and 13 are previously presented. Claims 2, 5-6, 9, 12, and 14-15 are originally presented. Effective filing date is **06/28/2001**.

Based on the amendment to claims 1 and 16-18, the 101 rejections to claims 1-6 and 16-18, which previously set forth is withdrawn;

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-18, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Rourke et al. US007117436B1-filed 04/31/2000 (hereinafter O'Rourke), in view of Alexander US20040205528A1- CON of 10/834,595 filed 02/15/2000 (hereinafter Alexander).

Independent claim 1, O'Rourke teaches:

A system for generating and communicating to web pages,

(See O'Rourke at Column 2, Lines 60-65, discloses a system for generating and communicating to web pages.)

a processor; a machine-readable storage, device coupled to said processor comprising program instruction to be executed by the processor and to implement:

(See Column 6, Lines 5-30, O'Rourke discloses this limitation in that a processor; a machine-readable storage, device coupled to said processor comprising program instruction to be executed by the processor.)

comprising: a console engine to receive requests for web pages and messages to be sent to web pages;

(See O'Rourke at Column 3, Line 55 → Column 4, Line 20, discloses a controller program makes substitution calls to the HTT (Hypertext Template) engine specifying markers and dynamic content to be placed at the marker location. The HTT engine responds to substitution calls from the controller program output structure to determine the output order of the display regions and returned to the Web browser.

In the broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the Applicant 's Specs- Page 6 Para 14, "*The console engine 220 would assemble the web page desired according to the HTML/XML template ... transmit the web page to the web server 21 for display by*

the web browser 200." the Examiner reads the claimed a *console engine* as equivalent to a controller program and the claimed *messages to be sent to web pages* as equivalent to output structure to determine the output order of the display regions and returned to the Web browser (i.e. browser applications for viewing Web pages on client computer systems, and Web site is actually a collection of individually downloadable Web pages (See O'Rourke at Column 1, Lines 15-35).)

and an XML repository connected to the console engine having a plurality of parts of web pages and a plurality of HTML/XML templates,

(See O'Rourke at Fig.1- 2 and Column 6, Lines 15-50, discloses a detail block diagram showing the system 10 for dynamically generating Web content of FIG. 1. The server 11 consists of three functional modules: template manager 21, HTT engine 22, and database engine 23. The template manager 21 maintains an HTT template repository 32 within the database 26. Each HTT template is a modified Web page initially written as an interpretable script in a tag-delimited page description language, such as HTML or XML. Markers are embedded into the script at locations where dynamic content will appear. The template manager 21 uploads the HTT templates into the HTT template repository 32.)

said retrieved application handler being registered to said extracted template and said application handler to modify said template and to

generate a part of said requested web page and incorporate that part into the template to form the web page, and said console engine is to retrieve at least one application handler,

(See O'Rourke at Fig.1- 2 and Column 6, Lines 15-50, discloses a detail block diagram showing the system 10 for dynamically generating Web content of FIG. 1. The server 11 consists of three functional modules: template manager 21, HTT engine 22, and database engine 23. Each HTT template is a modified Web page initially written as an interpretable script in a tag-delimited page description language, such as HTML or XML. Markers are embedded into the script at locations where dynamic content will appear. The template manager 21 uploads the HTT templates into the HTT template repository 32.

In the broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the Applicant 's Specs- Page 6 Para 15, "*the console engine 220 checks the XML repository 230 for application handlers which are registered to modify the specific template,*" the Examiner reads the claimed *application handler* as equivalent to template manager item 21, which is handling a controller program makes substitution calls to the HTT (Hypertext Template) engine specifying markers and dynamic content to be placed at the marker location. The HTT engine responds to substitution calls from the controller program output structure to determine the output order of the display regions and returned to the Web browser as taught by O'Rourke.

In addition, O'Rourke does not expressly teach, but Alexander teaches:

**wherein the console engine is to extract a template for a web page
from one of said requests,**

(See Alexander at Fig. 5 and Para 73 discloses content management framework object model item 60, includes CMMForms, which contains CMFTemplates that defines the XML template. The content management framework retrieves XML template upon a request from a client, then combined with metadata retrieved from the SQL server database 57 and stored Web templates and style sheets 58. It is noted, the Web templates are written as proprietary scripts, such as Microsoft Active Server Pages, and the style sheets are written in the Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL). The resultant Web page 59 is served to the requesting client. Alternatively, the XML document 56 can be combined with the stored web templates and style sheets, and sends directly by the web server.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified O'Rourke XML repository connected to the console engine having a plurality of parts of web pages and a plurality of HTML/XML templates, to include a means of utilizing the console engine is to extract a template for a web page from one of said requests as taught by Alexander, in order to edit HTML/XML scripts at runtime using conventional Web publishing tools directly manipulated by a page artist (See O'Rourke at Column 2, Lines 5-20, and at Column 6, Lines 20-25).

Independent Claim 7:

The rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated;

In addition O'Rourke teaches:

Executing the at least one application handler to generate a plurality of parts for the web page; combining the plurality of parts for the web page with the template to form the web page; and transmitting the web page to the web browser for display.

(See O'Rourke at Column 3, Line 55 → Column 4, Line 20, discloses the controller program indicates that it is ready for the Web page to be displayed. a controller program makes substitution calls to the HTT (Hypertext Template) engine specifying markers and dynamic content to be placed at the marker location. The HTT engine responds to substitution calls from the controller program output structure to determine the output order of the display regions and returned to the Web browser.

In the broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the Applicant 's Specs- Page 6 Para 15, "*the console engine 220 checks the XML repository 230 for application handlers which are registered to modify the specific template,*" the Examiner reads the claimed *application handler* as equivalent to template manager item 21, which is handling a controller program makes substitution calls to the HTT (Hypertext Template) engine specifying markers and dynamic content to be placed at the marker location. The HTT engine responds to substitution calls from the controller program output structure to determine the output order of the display regions and returned to the Web browser as taught by O'Rourke.

Independent Claim 10:

is directed to a computer program to perform the method recited in Claim 7 and is similarly rejected along the same rationale (See O'Rourke at Column 3, Line 45, i.e. Controller program.)

Independent claim 13, O'Rourke teaches:

A method of communicating between web pages, comprising:
receiving an incoming XML data element from a source web page;
(See O'Rourke at Column 2, Lines 60-65, discloses a system for generating and communicating to web pages.)

and displaying the modified XML data element using a web browser, said modified XML data element including a template for the destination web page.

(See O'Rourke at Column 3, Line 55 → Column 4, Line 20, discloses the controller program indicates that it is ready for the Web page to be displayed. a controller program makes substitution calls to the HTT (Hypertext Template) engine specifying markers and dynamic content to be placed at the marker location. The HTT engine responds to substitution calls from the controller program output structure to determine the output order of the display regions and returned to the Web browser.

Also see O'Rourke at Fig.1- 2 and Column 6, Lines 15-50, discloses a detail block diagram showing the system 10 for dynamically generating Web content of FIG. 1.

The server 11 consists of three functional modules: template manager 21, HTT engine 22, and database engine 23. The template manager 21 maintains an HTT template repository 32 within the database 26. Each HTT template is a modified Web page initially written as an interpretable script in a tag-delimited page description language, such as HTML or XML. Markers are embedded into the script at locations where dynamic content will appear. The template manager 21 uploads the HTT templates into the HTT template repository 32.)

In addition O'Rourke does not expressly teach, but Alexander teaches:

parsing the incoming XML data element based on delimiters to determine the source web page, a destination web page, and data to be received by the destination web page;

(See Alexander at Para(s) 28-36, discloses incoming XML data element based on tag-delimited language such as HTML/XML in server/client environment utilized known technology such as JavaBean, Active Server Page (ASP), and the like. The server include two applications, a web server and a content management framework (i.e. *source web page*) operates at a Metadata level, enable a user to manage the arrangement, composition, and display attributes of Web page content as maintained in a data store and database as well as the uses of share module, which enables data to be exchanged across systems or organization boundaries.)

**creating a pretoken from the data in the incoming XML data element;
concatenating the pretoken to a token to form a modified XML data
element;**

(See Alexander at Fig.9 and Para(s) 76-77 discloses retrieving the XML content containing the content data for the data entry form (block 189). The XML content can come from several sources. The XML content can be stored as session state (i.e. *pretoken*) with the host environment. The retrieved XML content is then updated with the new data values received as input parameters of the HTTP "POST" request (block 190); there are three form-updating options. First, if either the "+" or "-" button is pressed (block 191); XML nodes are added or removed from the XML content (block 194). The controls can be hierarchically structured with each successive generation of controls contained in the parent control class (i.e. *pretoken to a token*).)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified O'Rourke XML repository connected to the console engine having a plurality of parts of web pages and a plurality of HTML/XML templates, to include a means of creating a pretoken from the data in the incoming XML data element; concatenating the pretoken to a token to form a modified XML data element, and creating a pretoken from the data in the incoming XML data element; concatenating the pretoken to a token to form a modified XML data element as taught by Alexander, in order to edit HTML/XML scripts at runtime using conventional Web publishing tools directly manipulated by a page artist (See O'Rourke at Column 2, Lines 5-20, and at Column 6, Lines 20-25).

Independent Claim 16:

is directed to a computer program to perform the method recited in Claim 13 and is similarly rejected along the same rationale (See O'Rourke at Column 3, Line 45, i.e. Controller program.)

Claim 2, O'Rourke teaches:

a web browser to request the web page from the console engine and display the web page.

(See O'Rourke at Column 3, Line 55 → Column 4, Line 20, discloses a controller program makes substitution calls to the HTT (Hypertext Template) engine specifying markers and dynamic content to be placed at the marker location. The HTT engine responds to substitution calls from the controller program output structure to determine the output order of the display regions and returned to the Web browser.)

Claim 3, O'Rourke teaches:

an XML repository to contain the plurality of parts of web pages, the plurality of HTML/XML templates and a plurality of said application handlers.

(See O'Rourke at Fig.1- 2 and Column 6, Lines 15-50, discloses a detail block diagram showing the system 10 for dynamically generating Web content of FIG. 1. The server 11 consists of three functional modules: template manager 21, HTT engine 22, and database engine 23. The template manager 21 maintains an HTT template repository

32 within the database 26. Each HTT template is a modified Web page initially written as an interpretable script in a tag-delimited page description language, such as HTML or XML. Markers are embedded into the script at locations where dynamic content will appear. The template manager 21 uploads the HTT templates into the HTT template repository 32.)

Claim 4, O'Rourke teaches:

a console API to transmit the web page to a web browser.

(See O'Rourke at Column 3, Line 55 → Column 4, Line 20, discloses a controller program makes substitution calls to the HTT (Hypertext Template) engine specifying markers and dynamic content to be placed at the marker location. The HTT engine responds to substitution calls from the controller program output structure to determine the output order of the display regions and returned to the Web browser.)

Claims 5-6,

the rejection of claim 13 is fully incorporated and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

Claim 8,

the rejection of claim 4 is fully incorporated and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

Claim 9, O'Rourke teaches:

**converting the template after combining the plurality of parts for the
web page with the template to form the web page into HTML so as to be
displayed by the browser.**

(See O'Rourke at Column 3, Line 55 → Column 4, Line 20, discloses a controller program makes substitution calls to the HTT (Hypertext Template) engine specifying markers and dynamic content to be placed at the marker location. The HTT engine responds to substitution calls from the controller program output structure to determine the output order of the display regions and returned to the Web browser.

Also see O'Rourke at Column 4, Lines 20-35, discloses the Web page for dynamic content insertion, The Web page script is served into an output buffer with the dynamic content included therein.

Also see O'Rourke at Column 2, lines 25-30, describes the HTML code most often cannot be directly manipulated by a page artist.)

Claim 11,

the rejection of claim 4 is fully incorporated and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

Claim 12,

the rejection of claim 9 is fully incorporated and is similarly rejected along the same rationale.

Claim 14, O'Rourke teaches:

**wherein incoming XML data element is a portion of a web page in
which that data to be displayed is changing, and said token is an existing
web page.**

(See O'Rourke at Fig.1- 2 and Column 6, Lines 15-50, discloses a detail block diagram showing the system 10 for dynamically generating Web content of FIG. 1. The server 11 consists of three functional modules: template manager 21, HTT engine 22, and database engine 23. The template manager 21 maintains an HTT template repository 32 within the database 26. Each HTT template is a modified Web page initially written as an interpretable script in a tag-delimited page description language, such as HTML or XML. Markers are embedded into the script at locations where dynamic content will appear. The template manager 21 uploads the HTT templates into the HTT template repository 32.)

In addition, O'Rourke does not expressly teach, but Alexander teaches:

and said token is an existing web page.

(See Alexander at the Abstract, discloses dynamically generating Web content using a parse tree is described. A template describing a dynamically generated Web page is built. The template includes a script written in a tag-delimited page description language. One or more markers included within the template each indicate a relative location within the Web page for dynamic content insertion.

Also See Alexander at Fig.9 and Para(s) 76-77, discloses retrieving the XML content containing the content data nodes, which are added or removed from the XML content (block 194). The controls can be hierarchically structured with each successive generation of controls contained in the parent control class (i.e. *pretoken/token*).(.)

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified O'Rourke XML repository connected to the console engine having a plurality of parts of web pages and a plurality of HTML/XML templates, to include a means of creating a pretoken/token from the data in the incoming XML data element as taught by Alexander, in order to edit HTML/XML scripts at runtime using conventional Web publishing tools directly manipulated by a page artist (See O'Rourke at Column 2, Lines 5-20, and at Column 6, Lines 20-25).

Claim 15, O'Rourke teaches:

wherein said modified XML data element is the web page to be displayed.

(See O'Rourke at Fig.1- 2 and Column 6, Lines 15-50, discloses a detail block diagram showing the system 10 for dynamically generating Web content, consists of three functional modules: template manager 21, HTT engine 22, and database engine 23. The template manager 21 maintains an HTT template repository 32 within the database 26. Each HTT template is a modified Web page initially written as an interpretable script in a tag-delimited page description language, such as HTML or XML.

Also see O'Rourke at Column 3, Line 55 → Column 4, Line 20, discloses a controller program makes substitution calls to the HTT (Hypertext Template) engine specifying markers and dynamic content to be placed at the marker location. The HTT engine responds to substitution calls from the controller program output structure to determine the output order of the display regions and returned to the Web browser.)

Claims 17-18:

are directed to a computer program to perform the method recited in Claim 14-15 and are similarly rejected along the same rationale (See O'Rourke at Column 3, Line 45, i.e. Controller program.)

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Arguments

Brief description of cited prior art:

O'Rourke et al. [hereinafter O'Rourke] discloses a system and method for dynamically generating Web content using a parse tree, plurality of controllers program, database storage, Hypertext Template (HTT), wherein template specifying all of the potential

visual elements of a dynamic Web page, or portion of a Web page is prepared using a common Web page editor such as Microsoft Front-Page or Macromedia Dream Weaver. The template is preferably written in HTML. One or more markers is included in the template to indicate a relative position for dynamic content. The markers are simple strings and take the form of an identifying name, surrounded by a pair of pound signs. The markers can be placed anywhere within the HTML document, including inside HTML elements, See O'Rourke at the Abstract and at Col. 2. Line 60→Col. 4, Line 35.

Alexander [hereinafter Alexander] discloses a system and process for managing content organized in a tag-delimited template using metadata, includes a stored template written in a tag-delimited language is converted into an object representation of a metadata entry form, wherein the data types and Web page structure are described and stored in the template as a dynamic content package of classes. A user interface exported by the object representation is initialized. A data entry form is built including individual data entry elements responsive to user selections on the user interface of the metadata form. Each data entry element includes a set of information attributes describing the data entry element. The data entry elements of the data entry form are defined as one or more classes within the retrieved template. The data entry form is rendered by enumerating each of the one or more classes of the stored template and generating each data entry element of the one or more enumerated classes as described by the set of information attributes, See Alexander at the Abstract and at Fig. 3 and at Para 11--13.

Beginning on page 6/9 of the Remarks (hereinafter the remarks), Applicant argues the following issues, which are accordingly addressed below.

Rejection of Claims 1-18 Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over O'Rourke in view of Alexander:

Firstly: Applicant argues, the combination of O'Rourke and Alexander fail to teach "a retrieved application handler to generate a part of said requested web page and incorporate that part into the template to form the web page," because the office action dated 11/14/2007 at page 6, which cited Figs 12 and Col. 6 fail to show description of an application hander generating a part of a requested web page, and then incorporating that part into the template to form the web page, See the remarks Pages 6-7).

The examiner disagrees.

For purposes of responding to Applicant's argument, the examiner will assume that Applicant is arguing for the patentability of Claim 1.

As discuss in the rejection above, It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant

for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

In addition, O'Rourke discloses a system and method for dynamically generating Web content using a parse tree, plurality of controllers program, database storage, Hypertext Template (HTT), wherein template specifying all of the potential visual elements of a dynamic Web page, or portion of a Web page is prepared using a common Web page editor such as Microsoft Front-Page or Macromedia Dream Weaver. The template is preferably written in HTML. One or more markers is included in the template to indicate a relative position for dynamic content. The markers are simple strings and take the form of an identifying name, surrounded by a pair of pound signs. The markers can be placed anywhere within the HTML document, including inside HTML elements, See O'Rourke at the Abstract and at Col. 2. Line 60→Col. 4, Line 35.

Also further in view of Alexander discloses a system and process for managing content organized in a tag-delimited template using metadata, includes a stored template written in a tag-delimited language is converted into an object representation of a metadata entry form, wherein the data types and Web page structure are described and stored in the template as a dynamic content package of classes. A user interface exported by the object representation is initialized. A data entry form is built including individual data entry elements responsive to user selections on the user interface of the metadata form. Each data entry element includes a set of information attributes describing the data entry element. The data entry elements of the data entry form are

defined as one or more classes within the retrieved template. The data entry form is rendered by enumerating each of the one or more classes of the stored template and generating each data entry element of the one or more enumerated classes as described by the set of information attributes, See Alexander at the Abstract and at Fig. 3 and at Para 11--13.

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified O'Rourke XML repository connected to the console engine having a plurality of parts of web pages and a plurality of HTML/XML templates, to include a means of utilizing the console engine is to extract a template for a web page from one of said requests as taught by Alexander, in order to edit HTML/XML scripts at runtime using conventional Web publishing tools directly manipulated by a page artist (See O'Rourke at Column 2, Lines 5-20, and at Column 6, Lines 20-25).

Therefore, O'Rourke and Alexander clearly disclose a retrieved application handler to generate a part of said requested web page and incorporate that part into the template to form the web page as claimed, and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above.

Secondly: Applicant argues, the combination of O'Rourke and Alexander fail to teach "*a retrieved application handler to generate a part of said requested web page and incorporate that part into the template to form the web page,*" because "*the cited section is largely directed the functionalities of the controller program 31 and the HTT engine 22, not the Office Action's alleged equivalent of the recited application handler, the template manager 21. See id. The template manager 21, the alleged equivalent, is not mentioned anywhere in this paragraph. Moreover, generating a part of a requested web page, and then incorporating that part into the template to form the web page is not discussed either. Therefore, Applicants submit the cited section fails to teach or suggest at least an application hander generating a part of a requested web page, and then incorporating that part into the web page,*" See the remarks Pages 7-8).

The examiner disagrees.

For purposes of responding to Applicant's argument, the examiner will assume that Applicant is arguing for the patentability of Claim 1.

As discuss in the rejection above, it is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

In addition, to clarify, O'Rourke specially discloses this limitation in that the server 11 consists of three functional modules:

- 1) Template manager 21,
- 2) HTT engine 22, and
- 3) Database engine 23.

Wherein, the template manager 21 maintains an HTT template repository 32 within the database 26. Each HTT template is a modified Web page initially written as an interpretable script in a tag-delimited page description language, such as HTML or XML. Markers are embedded into the script at locations where dynamic content will appear. The template manager 21 uploads the HTT templates into the HTT template repository 32. The HTT engine 22 generates dynamic Web pages 34 by substituting the markers embedded within the HTT templates with dynamic content according to controller programs 31. Each controller program 31 specifies a dynamic Web page to be generated as a series of commands, as further described below with reference to FIG.

4. In the described embodiment, each controller program 31 is written in either Java or Oracle PL/SQL. The controller program 31 invokes the HTT engine 22, specifies an HTT template, and makes substitution calls to the HTT engine 22; finally, the database engine 23 interfaces to the database 26 and is used to maintain and execute queries on the database 26. In particular, the database engine 23 enables the HTT Engine 22 to combine dynamic data 33 stored in the database 26 with the HTT templates to generate the dynamic Web pages 34, See O'Rourke at Col. 5, Line35→Col. 6, Line 60. This allows dynamically generating Web content using a parse tree, plurality of controllers

program, database storage, Hypertext Template (HTT), wherein template specifying all of the potential visual elements of a dynamic Web page, or portion of a Web page is prepared using a common Web page editor such as Microsoft Front-Page or Macromedia Dream Weaver. The template is preferably written in HTML. One or more markers is included in the template to indicate a relative position for dynamic content. The markers are simple strings and take the form of an identifying name, surrounded by a pair of pound signs. The markers can be placed anywhere within the HTML document, including inside HTML elements, See O'Rourke at the Abstract and at Col. 2. Line 60→Col. 4, Line 35.

Also further in view of Alexander discloses a system and process for managing content organized in a tag-delimited template using metadata, includes a stored template written in a tag-delimited language is converted into an object representation of a metadata entry form, wherein the data types and Web page structure are described and stored in the template as a dynamic content package of classes. A user interface exported by the object representation is initialized. A data entry form is built including individual data entry elements responsive to user selections on the user interface of the metadata form. Each data entry element includes a set of information attributes describing the data entry element. The data entry elements of the data entry form are defined as one or more classes within the retrieved template. The data entry form is rendered by enumerating each of the one or more classes of the stored template and generating each data entry element of the one or more enumerated classes as

described by the set of information attributes, See Alexander at the Abstract and at Fig. 3 and at Para 11--13.

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified O'Rourke XML repository connected to the console engine having a plurality of parts of web pages and a plurality of HTML/XML templates, to include a means of utilizing the console engine is to extract a template for a web page from one of said requests as taught by Alexander, in order to edit HTML/XML scripts at runtime using conventional Web publishing tools directly manipulated by a page artist (See O'Rourke at Column 2, Lines 5-20, and at Column 6, Lines 20-25).

Therefore, O'Rourke and Alexander clearly disclose a retrieved application handler to generate a part of said requested web page and incorporate that part into the template to form the web page as claimed, and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above.

Accordingly, for at least all the above evidence claims 1-18 remain rejected at least at this time,

Conclusion

Accordingly **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon through Fri 8AM - 5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on (571)272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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